

**CIVITA VECCHIA, March 17.**

**A**CCORDING to the last Advices, 300 Corsicans had entrenched themselves on the 2d of this Month, under the Town of Bonifacio, and were to be re-inforced to the Number of 4000 Men.

*Venice, March 27.* According to Advices from Dalmatia, Three Colonies who inherit the Banks of the Catara, a rude and hardy Set of People, have risen with Arms, and entered the City of Budoa. The Governor of the Province immediately called the Military together, but the Result is not known. The Insurgents, at their first rising, massacred several Turkish Merchants, and pillaged their Houses.

*Genoa, March 28.* We have received Advice, that Two of the Pinks, which the Republic sent to the Assistance of Capraia, seized Two Corsican Vessels laden with Provisions and Stores for the Malecontents, that are besieging that Island. Letters from Bonifacio advise, that the Besiegers, after having advanced within a Mile of the Place, thought proper to retire.

*Warsaw, March 26.* The King being told that a Confederacy was on the Point of being formed in Polish Prussia, he has charged his Ministers to exhort all his Subjects, and the Palatines of the said Province, to prevent the Execution of so irregular a Measure, and to make Use of all possible Means for maintaining Tranquility in that Country.

The Secret Council, convoked by his Majesty the 21st of this Month, is composed of 16 Persons, Nobility and Officers. Approaching and numerous Assemblies are talked of, to be held in this City, on Affairs of the last Importance. The Marshal of the Crown has caused Publication to be made, by sound of Trumpet, that every one should provide himself with six Months Provisions.

Besides the Russian Troops which have entered this Kingdom by way of Courland, 8000 Men, under the Command of General Nummers, are advanced beyond Smolensko. A second Corps, still more considerable, commanded by General Krecetzniknow, passed by Czernichow several Days ago, and is marching forward. Another Party of Russian Troops which cantoned here, and in the Neighbourhood of Lithuania, are actually in the City of Thorn.

*Warsaw, March 30.* The Court have learnt that Five Russian Regiments, under the Orders of General Apraxin, and another General, have entered Lithuania; and that in several Parts of Polish Prussia, Placards of the Empress of Russia have been fixed up, by which her Imperial Majesty gives Notice to every one, not to molest in any Manner the Dissidents out of hatred of their Confederacy, that Princes being resolved to take signal Vengeance for any such Molestation, by her Troops.

*Madrid, April 2.* On the 31st past, between 11 and 12 at Night, large Detachments of Troops were sent to each of the Six different Houses of Jesuits in this City; and the Doors being opened, the Bells were first secured, and a Centinel was posted at every Cell, the Occupier of which being obliged to rise, they were assembled, and the King of Spain's Commands were signified to them. In the mean Time, all the hired Coaches and Chaises at Madrid, together with a Number of Waggon, were properly distributed; and early in the Morning the Jesuits, to the Number of about 350, were in Motion: They were allowed to carry every Necessary along with them: They took the Road to Carthagena, where they will embark for Rome. This Method will be used in all Parts of Spain, and Vessels are disposed for the same Purpose in several Ports of the Kingdom. It is assured that they are each allowed a Pension of 16*l*. a Year.

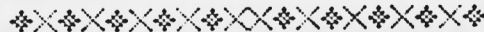
*Hamburg, April 3.* Letters from different Parts of Poland, continue to represent the Tranquility of that Country, as on the Eve of being disturbed, if the King does not hasten to convoke a Dyet extraordinary. There are actually in that Kingdom, several Bodies of Russian Troops, whose Numbers together amount to about 30,000 Men. All the World knows the Motive which engaged the Em-

press of Russia to send them thither; a Motive which her Ministers at Foreign Courts have also Orders to make known to them, by word of Mouth, and in Writing.

*April 8.* Universalias have been delivered, for holding a Senatus Consilium some Time next Month, who are to fix a Day for opening an extraordinary Dyet.

*Dantzick, April 11.* An Express is arrived from Thorn, with Dispatches to our Government, from the Marshal of the Association of the Dissidents, notifying the Resolution they have taken to send a Deputation to the King of Poland, and Answer to the Empress of Russia, and to request the Empress to appoint a Number of Deputies on her own Part to act in Concert with those of the Dissidents. The Great Council of this City have had an extraordinary Meeting on the Subject, and after a Debate, which continued almost the whole Day, have resolved, that their first Secretary should be named as their Deputy, who is to be joined to the Deputation appointed to wait on her Imperial Majesty.

*Hamburg, April 17.* All our Advices from Poland and Prussia Royal agree, that perfect Tranquility prevails as heretofore, and that the Confederacy formed at Thorn has occasioned no Disorders. Amongst these Letters there are some very extraordinary Particulars, the Authenticity of which we do not vouch, namely, that certain Roman Catholic Ecclesiastics, fearing that the Demands made by the Court of Russia in Favour of the Dissidents, may occasion new Troubles, and fresh Disturbances, have removed from their several Churches and Convents all their ornamental Plate, and put it under the Protection of several Protestant Gentlemen.



**LONDON, April 18.**

We hear that a very considerable Sum of Money, about 250,000 *l*. had been found out, which for some Time had lain unnoticed, and which would help to meliorate and ease the present burthensome Taxes.

We are told that a certain Nobleman has declared, that he will no further interest himself in Behalf of the Americans, as they have deceived him by their late Conduct, for whose good Behaviour he had given his Honour; and that he referred them to the Laws of this Country, if they wanted any Redress.

We are informed, that a Right Hon. Gentleman has proposed some very beneficial Designs of great public Utility, which are to be shortly adopted. And we hear that after the Holidays he will produce the Plan or Scheme, that will not only gain the public Esteem and Confidence, and the Approbation of Parliament, but will also fully preserve the Americans Obedience to their Mother Country.

It is now confidently said, that the Earl of Bute will speedily accept of a Principal Post in the Administration.

Mr. Boswell, on his Return from Corsica some Time ago, was driven by Distress of Weather into the Island of Capraia, lately belonging to the Genoese, but which surrendered to the Corsicans the 15th ult. gives the following Account of Capraia: "It is 6 Miles in length, and between 2 and 3 in breadth, exceedingly Rocky, but very fertile in Vines. It has a very good Port, where Numbers of Vessels, passing the Mediterranean, are obliged to put in. The Number of Inhabitants is about 3000. The Men all use the Sea; and are reckoned the hardiest Sailors in that Part of the World. It will be of considerable Advantage to the Corsicans, if they can keep it."

Several Noblemen of great Distinction, have this Week arrived in Town from Spain.

*April 21 and 23.* One of the principal Objects of Deliberation in the Councils at Warsaw, is the Question, whether or not it is proper for the King, in the present Conjuncture, to convene an extraordinary Dyet?

*Extra of a Letter from Barcelona, April 4.* "Yesterday, at one o'Clock in the Afternoon, began a Revolution which no one expected; the Jesuits Church, Convent and College, being sur-

rounded with Troops the Walloon Guards entered the Church, and seized every one of the good Fathers, with their Effects, &c. while the Regiments of Africa and Naples occupied the back Part of the College, to hinder any one from escaping; and last Night all the Jesuits were sent to Tarragona, where they are to embark, with the rest of their Brethren in Catalonia, for Italy, being banished Spain for ever. The King's Order for the Expulsion of the Jesuits is general, and was executed Yesterday throughout all the Spanish Dominions, even in the Indies. It was done with the greatest Secrecy, no Body having the least Suspicion of such an Affair. Spain will be new modelled; Superstition loses Ground daily, and the King is resolved to bring down the Church to a lower Power than it is in France, where indeed it is but a mere Shadow."

The late Banishment and Disgrace of the Jesuits by the Court of Madrid, has been attributed to the Discovery of some very dangerous Designs of that Society against the State.

The Dissidents, at the Conclusion of their Declaration, express themselves as follows: We protest before the Judge of Judges, who knows our Grief, our Innocence, and the Purity of our Hearts, that we have no Intention to do any Thing to the Detriment of the Roman Catholic Religion; and that as a Proof of our Fidelity towards the King, our Love for our Country, and our Desire to support the general Liberty, we are ready to sacrifice our Fortunes, and our Lives, even to the last Drop of our Blood.

*April 25 and 28.* Letters from Madrid advise, that the Attornies of the Jesuits, and all those who managed their Affairs, were closely guarded, and would be obliged to give an exact Account of all the Possessions of that Society, which are declared confiscated to the Profit of the Crown.

By Advices from Paris we learn, that the Jesuits proposed to make a free Gift of One Million Sterling to Paschal de Paoli, General of the Corsicans, to obtain an Asylum in that Island.

The Paris Gazette says, that the King of Spain has not only banished the Jesuits forever from his Dominions in all Parts of the World, but likewise seized all their Effects.

Letters from Hamburg inform, that the Prussian Agents are now buying up immense Quantities of Saltpetre, both in Holland and Russia, for the Use of the King's Magazines.

*Extra of a Letter from the Banks of the Vistula, dat. d. April 10.*

"The Dissidents have not yet taken any Step tending to disturb the Public Tranquility. They wait, doubtless, to see what turn their Affairs will take in the extraordinary Dyet, which there seems to be a Design of convening; but if we may judge from Appearances, that Assembly will be so thin, that nothing can be there concluded on. The Court of Russia, if it continues to observe the same Conduct (that of Moderation) will keep its Troops in the Country till the Affair is decided; and, sooner or later, must carry its Point. In the mean Time, the Russians observe a strict Discipline: They must, however, have Provisions; and they pay, indeed, with ready Money; but their Commissaries fix their own Prices. Those who think they penetrate into the true Motive of the Repugnance to re-establishing the Dissidents, say, that such Re-establishment would occasion the Ruin of several great Families, who enjoy, as they pretend, the Estates of several Dissidents, who have been condemned or banished the Country."

It is said a Bill is preparing to authorise the American Colonies to coin their own Money; by which the Inconveniencies of Paper Currency will be avoided.

The following is a Copy of the most authentic List, now handed about, of the Arrangement which is to be immediately after the Holidays.

President of the Council, Duke of Bedford.—  
First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Rockingham.—  
Secretaries of State, Lord Temple, the Honourable George Grenville.—Lord Privy Seal, Duke of Richmond.—Master of the Horse, Duke of Marlborough.—Lord Chamberlain, Duke of Portland.—Lord Steward, Lord Gower.—Lord Lieutenant